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SENATOR VOORHEES is out in a eulogy upon

Judge Gresham. But Mr. Voorhees would

not vote for him.

MRS. CLEVELAND has been presented with

a powerful microscope, of the best make. Per-

haps now she will be able to discover some

traces of Mr. Cleveland's statesmanship.

THE Milwaukee Sentinel endeavors to prove

its loyalty to Governor Rusk by booming an-

other candidate. The Sentinel may mean

well, but will know more a month from now.

On the first ballot for bishop in the Method-

ist General Conference Rev. Dr. Sims re-

ceived 47 votes, and in the second 27. E. W.

S. Peck, colored, also received 27 votes on the

second ballot.

A KNOWLEDGE that the boycott is a recog-

nized and approved weapon in business circles

will kill a town "dealer" than the announce-

ment that small-pox raged as an epidemic.

Small-pox is but a temporary check, but the

boycott is far-reaching in its injurious effects.

THE Democratic papers, which are engaged

in booming Judge Gresham for the presiden-

cy, notably the St. Louis Republican, are

doing all they can to advance the interests of

John Sherman. The Republican says that

"John Sherman is steeped in all Republican

vices." That is, really, very much the sort

of a man the Republican party is looking for

this year. The nomination will not be made

to please the Democrats.

RECENTLY, when twenty-eight members of

the St. Louis Hendricks Club met to elect

officers, fifty-nine ballots were found in the

box after the voting was over. The Meth-

odist conference was not quite so free with its

votes as this; but the extra tickets discovered

in the counting yesterday indicated that some

of the brethren were not unacquainted with

Democratic political methods.

WHEN the National Conference of Method-

ists spent an entire week in discussing the

admission of female delegates some uneasy

critics complained of the waste of time. Pos-

sibly they were quite as profitably occupied

as are the Southern Presbyterians in endeavor-

ing to determine whether Adam was made

out of organic or inorganic dust. At least,

the Methodist issue was a live one, and Adam

is dead.

In the city of Joliet, Ill., the saloon tax is

one thousand dollars. In 1881 Joliet had

127 saloons with a \$500 tax. In 1882 the tax

was raised to \$500, and in 1883 the tax was

reduced to \$500, and the number of saloons re-

duced to fifty, seventy-seven less than in 1881.

At the last meeting of the City Council the

committee recommended that the tax be

placed at \$5,000, and it is likely to be done.

Local control and high tax work well in

Joliet.

THE Mayor of Philadelphia, on Tuesday,

delivered an address of welcome to a club of

newboys who had beaten a rival "nine" in a

game of base-ball. The Mayor's speech was

followed by one of like character from the

president of the City Council. The Mayor

and president of the Council are not, as might

be supposed, under ten years of age; but this

is a great country, and just at present base-

ball is one of its chief industries.

THE failure of a New York firm is ascribed

by the papers of that city to the negligence

of the office-boy, who stopped on his way to

post a letter and played a game of marbles.

It is hardly fair to lay all the blame on the

office-boy, when the chances are that if the

letter had been mailed in time it would not

have been delivered until week after next.

At least such would probably be the case in

this department of the "best mail service on

earth."

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, is

not much of an orator, but he is so well

pleased with his late free-trade speech that he

has given the Public Printer an order for

400,000 copies of it in pamphlet form, and has

given notice that each Democratic member of

the House can have 1,500 and each Demo-

cratic Senator 3,000 for distribution. It

costs him \$3,000, but he can make that up by

issuing a few more store orders to his under-

paid coal miners.

THE Washington Post is loyal to the ad-

ministration, but the yoke runs. After con-

gratulating itself in a perfunctory way on the

out-and-dried condition of Democratic presi-

dential outlook, it confesses that the situa-

tion "lacks the glorious excitement of those

campaigns of the past when nominations

were fought for and conventions made plat-

forms," and adds: "The coquette who, having

surrendered at last and become a staid and

solemn matron, cannot help recalling the stir-

ring episodes of her ante-nuptial career, so the

triumphant and happily cared-for Democratic

party will sometimes regretfully remember

the day when it had to shift for itself." If

the Post will be patient it will probably find

sufficient excitement in the effort to run its

ready-made candidate against a Republican

who is the choice of his party. After the

election it can enjoy the bliss of shifting for

itself, of which it had twenty-five years' ex-

perience.

CONFEDERATE FREE TRADE.

The gentlemen who represent the remains

of the late Confederacy in Congress are con-

sistent in their advocacy of free trade. It is

the doctrine of the Confederate Constitution,

which provided that "no bounties shall be

granted from the treasury, nor shall any

duties or taxes on importations from foreign

nations be laid to promote or foster any in-

dustry." Here we have pure and undefiled

Democratic doctrine—a tariff for revenue

only without any recognition of the idea of

protection for the development of home in-

dustries. There is significance in this. The

Constitution of the United States, formed to

promote the general welfare and to develop

all the forces of her people, permitted the

adoption of a policy for the stimulation and

protection of manufactures. The statesmen

of the revolutionary period recognized the

necessity of such legislation and it early be-

came the fixed policy of the government.

When free-trade ideas obtained a lodgment

here they found their natural breeding-ground

in the South. Free labor allied itself with

protection, and the advocates and defenders

of slavery were also the advocates and de-

fenders of free trade. The old South had no

use for protection, because it had no indus-

tries to protect. Thus protection, which fos-

tered manufacturing in the North and made

New England populous and wealthy, came to

stand in the Southern mind for a vicious and

dangerous idea, opposed to the two great

Southern industries, cotton-raising and slave-

breeding. Free trade became an essential

part of the Southern creed, not so much be-

cause it would benefit the South as because

protection benefited the North. It thus be-

came an important weapon in the hands of

the Southern leaders who plotted the dis-

memberment of the Union and finally, when

those States had seceded and they reached

the point of forming a new govern-

ment, free trade was incorporated in the Con-

stitution. The cornerstone of the new govern-

ment was to be slavery and its cap-sheep free

trade. This was the logical conclusion

of the old theory that protection fostered

free labor, and was therefore the enemy of

slave labor. The Confederates did not want

manufactures nor diversified industries. It

was to be a continuation of cotton-raising and

slave-breeding. Further, the pledge of free

trade was expected to win the prompt recog-

nition of England, who would take undis-

puted possession of the Southern markets and

exchange her manufactures for raw cotton. It

would be pauper labor on one side against

slave labor on the other, with no conflict-

ing or competing interests on either. This

was the state of things, and the con-

sideration that Mr. Mills, present chairman

of the ways and means committee, and nearly

every Southern Congressman fought for. If

the rebellion had succeeded they would have

had by perpetual constitutional enactment

the legislation and the economic condition

they are now trying to secure by legislation.

The difference is this: that while they were

then trying to perpetuate slavery by heading

off all the influences which tended to foster

and develop free labor, they are now trying to

maintain a system of cheap peasant labor,

closely akin to peonage. From their stand-

point they are entirely consistent in advocat-

ing the policy formulated in the Confederate

Constitution, that "no duties or taxes on im-

portations from foreign nations shall be laid

to promote or foster any industry."

A BILL FOR FAIR ELECTIONS.

There is a bill now in the hands of Gov.

Hill, of New York, awaiting his signature or

veto, which will give him a chance to do

something for elections in New York, or place

his party once more on record against them.

It is known as the ballot-reform bill, and is

intended, as far as possible, to close the door

against fraudulent voting. Among other

matters, it provides that no election precinct

shall contain more than 300 votes; that there

shall be no peddling of ballots outside the

polls and no solicitation of votes, and that

the ballots, printed at public expense, shall

only be distributed by an authorized person

inside the polling-place. Each ballot is to

contain all the tickets and the names of all

the candidates printed on one slip, under a

distinctive party heading, and the voter is to

check off or mark the names of those for

whom he wishes to vote. If he wishes to

vote the straight Republican or Demo-

cratic ticket he may indicate his purpose

by putting his mark after the heading of the

ticket, designating by the party name the ticket

he wishes to vote. If he wishes to vote a split ticket, or vote for some

candidates and not for others, he will indicate

it by placing marks opposite these names.

Finally, if the voter cannot read he may re-

quest the ballot clerk to mark his ballot for

him, but nobody else may do it. These are

the main features of the bill. Some of them

have been tested in other cities of this coun-

try, and others abroad, with excellent results.

There is every reason to believe that the bill

would work well, especially in large cities,

where election frauds are generally practiced

and where there exists the greatest necessity

for reform. It needs no argument to prove

the necessity for electoral reform in New

York and Brooklyn. The two cities named

have for years past been the scene of frauds

which have brought disgrace on the American

name and on republican institutions. The

evil is growing worse from year to

year, and if not arrested will cer-

tainly lead to serious and alarming results.

The honest people of the country will not al-

ways submit to having elections decided by

the few workers and the organizers of fraud

in New York and Brooklyn. The ballot-re-

form bill is intended to remedy the evil, and

is, at least, a step in the right direction. Most

of the Democratic members of the Legis-

ture voted against it, and a strong pressure is

being brought to bear on the Governor to in-

duce him to veto it. The specious objections

against it were urged in the Legisla-

ture are now urged upon the Governor. The

Tribune says: "The real difficulty with the

bill in the eyes of politicians like those who

run the Democratic machine in this city is

that it is effective to prevent fraud and cor-

ruption. Cheating would be almost impossi-

ble. Bribery would be greatly discouraged,

because the briber would never be sure that

the goods would be delivered." The Times

says: "There is absolutely no ground of ob-

jection to it except that it will do away with

electoral abuses from which certain politi-

cians profit by corrupting the suffrage." If

the bill is vetoed it will be no proof that

the Democratic party is always and every-

where opposed to honest elections.

THE METHODIST ELECTIONS.

The elections for bishops in the Methodist

General Conference do not leave the smell

of a sweet savor. It may be that even minis-

terial and clerical lay delegates to a great re-

ligious body are so of the earth earthy, that it

is not wise to expect too high a state of grace

to show itself when the opportunity is pre-

sented of putting four or five favorites into a

life office of exceptional honor and dignity;

yet it will strike the average man that the

methods of a ward caucus are hardly seemly

in such a body under any circumstances. As

the day approached for the election it was

openly charged on the floor of the conference

that "rings," "slates" and combinations

were rife, and but for a vigorous ap-

plication of the gag-law a more or

less scandalous state of affairs might have been

developed. When the time actually arrived

it was announced that for the first time in the

history of the church printed ballots, with

five names on them—showing unity of pur-

pose and combination—appeared, and all

other work of the conference was practically

suspended to allow lobbying and electioneer-

ing the better to proceed. One of the New

York papers said: "The election of bishops is

causing great excitement in Methodist circles.

There is as much talk of 'slates' and 'wire-

pulling' as if delegates were to be chosen by a

ward primary instead of the highest officials

of a great church."

But this is not the worst. The telegraph

reports an attempt to corrupt the ballot, hap-

pily unsuccessful; yet a stuffed ballot-box,

the use of tissue ballots, to influence the

election of a bishop, is not a pleasant thing to

contemplate. The conditions demand, and

will undoubtedly call forth, vigorous and

heroic repressive measures, and the great

Methodist Church will be able to repel the

first insidious approaches of a spirit that

threatens, and may destroy, the episcopacy.

Of the results of the election it is, proba-

bly, not the province of a secular newspaper to

speculate. The gentlemen so far honored with

election to the episcopal bench will average

fairly perhaps, with their colleagues, and

may add to the working strength and effi-

ciency of the superintending board. Debit

Vincent, of course, stands out facile prin-

ciple; but it may be doubted, even counting

him in, whether the General Conference has

not passed by the strongest men, both in

brain and body, for the work that appears to

be almost an imminent necessity in

Methodism. The whole scheme

of the itinerancy and of the General Su-

perintendency, the episcopate and the presiding

elderhood is confronting a crisis more

acute than any yet grappled with. Changing

circumstances, the demands of city work,

and the rapid advance along all social and

economic lines, are testing the Methodist

economy as never before. The extension of

the pastorate limit to five years—an enormous

inroad upon the real itinerant principle—and

the vote by the General Conference that the

Bishops should superintend the conferences

nearest their residences—a decided squint

toward fixed districts—show a changing

state of sentiment in the

church. In this flux of thought the impor-

tance of selecting the strongest possible men,

men who would grapple these problems with

a strong hand and an earnest purpose, might

be expected to dominate. However, the

Methodist Episcopal Church has always been

remarkably happy in the choice of its agents,

from the highest to the lowest; and there is

no special reason to fear that "Christianity

in earnest," as Methodism was once defined, will

be seriously injured by changes that may be

forced upon its polity, or by the decidedly

unpleasant reports that just now come from

its highest council.

ANOTHER attempt to found a socialistic

community has failed. About two years ago

a considerable number of Americans, gather-

ed mainly in the East, went to Mexico for

the purpose of establishing a colony on the

communist plan at Topolambo bay. It was

the old story—everything was to be held in

common, all were to work for the common

good, poverty was to be abolished, and every-

body to be happy. The Governor of the Mexi-

can state in which Topolambo is located re-

cently visited the place and reports the colo-

nists in a distressed condition. They lodge

in ragged tents which are insufficient to pro-

tect them against the ardent heat

of the sun in the summer season,

and were it not for receiving regular

supplies of provisions from California the colo-

nists could not exist. The colonists are

wretchedly clothed, and their domestic sur-

roundings—furniture, utensils, etc.—are of

the scantiest. Most of the men devote them-

selves to fishing in the neighboring waters as

a means of support, while others indulge rosy

dreams of what the colony would do when it

becomes able to import labor-saving machin-

ery. The leader of the movement is a Mr.

Owen, connected, we believe, with the dis-

tinguished family of that name so long and

honorably known in this State.

It is difficult to restrain a smile at the

spectacle of the General Assembly of the

Presbyterian Church devoting two days to

discussing how Adam was created, whether

his creation was mediate or immediate, from

organic or inorganic materials, the result of

natural or supernatural causes, etc. The

question itself, and the phrases by which it

was garbled, reminds one of the wonderful

conundrums and discussions which used to

agitate ecclesiastical bodies in the middle

ages. It is of no earthly consequence to the

human race, nor to any member of it, how

Adam was created. It is enough to know that

he was created for a wise purpose. The

scriptural account leaves room for consider-

able difference of opinion as to the exact

method, and it is rather late in the Nineteenth

century for any ecclesiastical body to attempt

to erect a standard of orthodoxy on the sub-

ject. Dr. Woodrow, formerly a professor in a

theological seminary at Savannah, chose to

adopt the theory of evolution, and thought he

found in it a satisfactory solution of the pro-

cess of creation as applied to Adam. His

views and belief on all the essential doctrines

of religion were sound and orthodox from the

Presbyterian standpoint, but the Georgia

synod could not tolerate his views on the

Adam question, and he was removed from his

position. He appealed to the General As-

sembly, and hence the current discussion,

which, from any reasonable point of view, is

about as unprofitable and absurd as anything

could possibly be. The Assembly might as

well undertake to decide whether the first egg

was laid by a hen or the first hen hatched

from an egg.

No other branch of trade in Indianapolis is

more prosperous or promising than the live

stock trade. The city has advantages as a

live stock market which are steadily gaining

recognition; and will certainly contribute in

a large degree to its future prosperity. It is

in the center of a great stock-producing region,

accessible from all directions, and has unsur-

passed facilities for housing and handling

stock of all kinds. Indiana and Illinois hogs

are the best that are grown, and the hog

products packed and shipped from this city

command the top of the market at all times.

Business at the Union stockyards is steadily

increasing, and the future outlook for this

branch of the local trade is very encouraging.

THIS is an extremely interesting day for

Presbyterianism. The general assemblies of

the Northern and Southern Church met in

centennial reunion at Philadelphia. Yester-

day afternoon the ceremonies really began,

with a reception of the commissioners by the

President and Mrs. Cleveland. Mr. Cleve-

land made an address in a somewhat unusual

venue for him. It is nearly four years since

he appeared in anything at all similar in

spirit. His father was a Presbyterian clergy-

man, and Mr. Cleveland speaks by "inherit-

ance," claiming for his church, and properly,

that it is the best in the world, but graciously

urging upon his fellow-commissioners that

other religious communions should be toler-

antly regarded.

THE Indiana Post, of Evansville, demands

the nomination of some other candidates than

Messrs. Griffin and Carr, because of their

action in the choice of a police commissioner

for that city who has offended the "liberal"

element by favoring the execution of the law

against saloons. About how near would a

Republican ticket come to an election in the

State of Indiana composed of men nominated

over these gentlemen because of this reason?

It might as well be understood in Evansville,

and everywhere else, that the Republican

party of Indiana has forever done taking its

politics or its orders from the saloon.

THE vote upon the proposition to extend

the Methodist pastoral limit from three to five

years was taken by orders. It resulted: For

the extension, clerical 208, lay 88; against,

clerical 65, lay 64. The vote was taken very

suddenly, between two of the ballots for

bishop. The action is the most radical and

important that has been taken for many

years. Originally there was no limit, all

appointments being made for one year; then

the time was extended so that a pastor could

remain in the same charge for two years; then

the time was extended to three years, and now

to five years.

THE Pennsylvania State Board of Health has

issued some suggestions to the public-school

teachers in regard to school hygiene, and urges,

among other things, that girls should be taught

that it is just as necessary for them to eat as

for boys. Pennsylvania school girls must be a

curious race of beings if they are accustomed

to live without eating, or if they must be forced

to take nourishment. Out in Indiana the fashion

of eating comes naturally to girls, and is de-

veloped into a fixed habit at an early age.

THE Philadelphia Press, noticing the personnel

of the Presbyterian General Assembly, now in

session in that city, says the delegates include

Governor, an ex-judge of the United States

Supreme Court, an ex-judge of the United States

Court of Claims, two United States ex-Senators,

a dozen Circuit Court judges, fifty lawyers and

physicians, half a dozen millionaires and

merchants, and at least fifty preachers with

national reputation. This is a distinguished com-

pany.

BEVERLY LOCKWOOD is described by a Pittsburg

interviewer as being in the best of health, and

as looking younger by ten years than he did

four years ago. It is very evident that, what-

ever may be the case with other candidates,

physical conditions will not interfere with

Belva's acceptance of the presidential nomina-

tion.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

To settle a dispute, please give the specific

grounds or charges upon which Messrs. Coy and

Bernhamer were tried and convicted.

They were charged with conspiracy to induce

election officers to neglect or violate their duty,

by parting with the custody of their election pa-

pers, whereby the papers